

CYPRESS COLLEGE
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CATHY
RIGBY



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Don't forget in '79

P.M.

Read them

both

VIEW



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PM is published by the students of the Cypress College evening magazine production class and our purpose is to serve the specific needs of the evening student. We welcome all comments concerning our publication, whether complimentary or critical. Comments may be addressed to:

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Government by the People - Without the Myths



by Wendy Rochelle Chester

100 American Government
(3.00 Units) Fraese, R.



"My emphasis is very much upon our political process in practice not in theory," states Ronald Fraese about his class an introduction to Political Science.

"The study of politics is concerned with who gets what, how, and when," explains Fraese. Something which we are not taught as we go through school is the way government really is. We are, of course, taught again and again the same stories (or myths?) of George Washington and the cherry tree and Abraham Lincoln and his fight for the freeing of slaves; but what about the things in our political system which are wrong or could use improving?

"...it is the elite not the common person, who is the chief guardian of democratic values."

... Dye and Zeigler

This is where Fraeses' class and text are unique, for both of them reveal the way our government really is. "America," he says, continues to be governed by political and economic interests found in the private and public sector. I agree with their (Dye and Zeigler, authors of one of the texts used in the class, *The Irony of Democracy*. It is also one of the most highly regarded texts in the field.) approach - the elite theory." The main idea of the elite theory being that societies are composed of two classes; the few who govern the elites and the rest who are governed, the masses. Elites, too, it must be remembered, are almost always from the upper socioeconomic division of society.

This idea along with others such as the fact that America is not "Number 1" in everything they do tends to take

students by surprise. Fraese comments on that by saying, "It may/should upset my students to learn we are not Number 1 in accomplishments, they should be upset."

He then goes on to say, "There is cause for alarm in the appalling political ignorance and apathy we find in society."

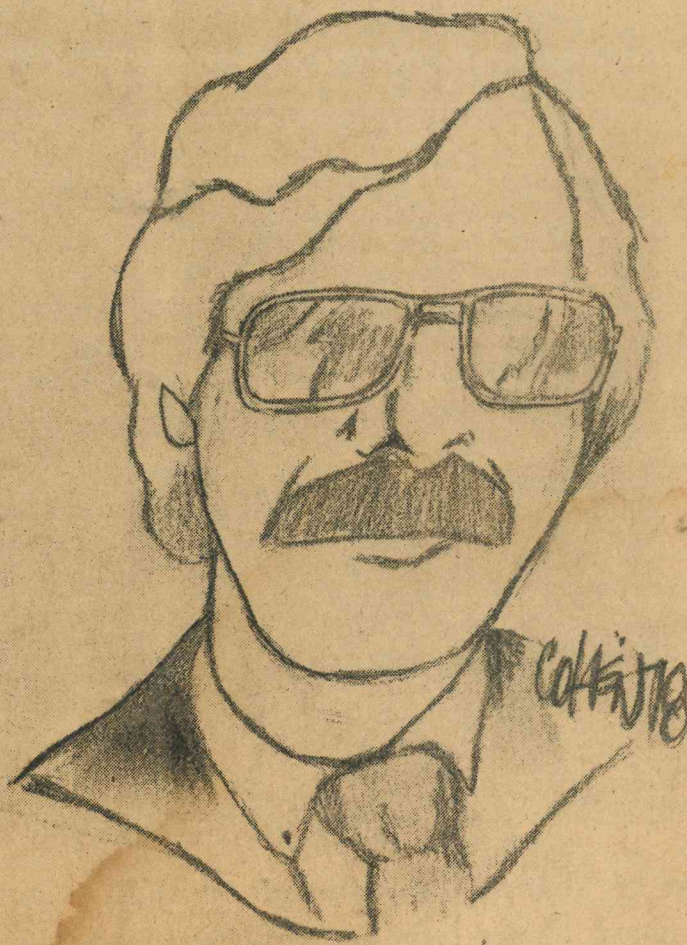
If the class and its content seem to be totally depressing and pessimistic surprisingly it isn't - perhaps because Fraese is not.

"I remain enough of an idealist to

hope we can work together to improve our society through the political process," he claims.

This concept of idealism he tries to pass along to his students. "I want to do what I can insofar as it is possible to encourage an informed, interested, and active citizenry. If I can help lead students to a greater awareness - to lead a more fulfilling life."

Perhaps that seems like a herculean task to accomplish in a semester and yet if anyone can accomplish it, Ronald Fraese can.





"THE BLUE BOY"

Done by Thomas Gainsborough in England during the 18th century
(Unless noted, photos compliments of the Huntington Library Publicity Dept.)

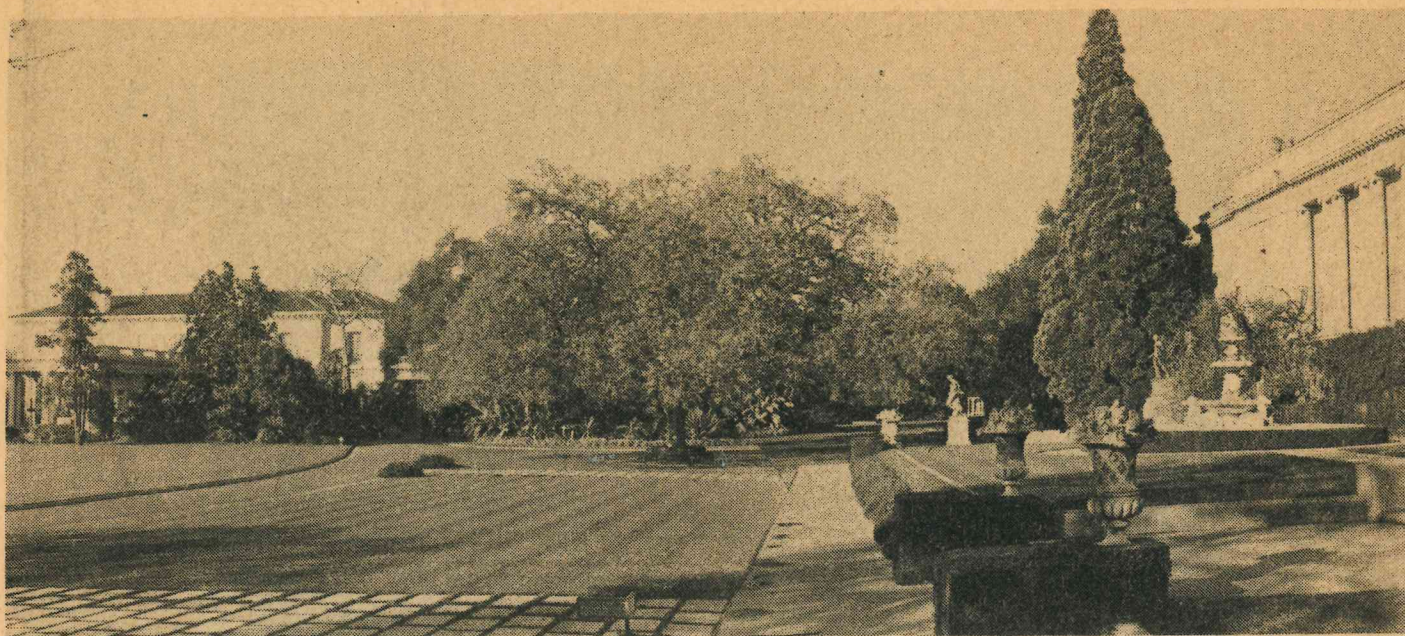
THE HUNTINGTON LIBRARY AND ART GALLERY, A PLACE TO VISIT

by W. H. Lord



The Shakespeare Garden is to left.

The Lawn with Statues from Italy Enhance the North Vista



LIBRARY AND ART GALLERY

A PLACE TO VISIT

In San Marino, just East of Pasadena is one of the most famous art gallery and research libraries on the West coast. This gallery was originally the home of P.E. railroad magnate, Henry E. Huntington. It was constructed about 1910 with the interior rooms modeled in 18th century French and English. The Huntington fortune came with the sale of land tracts where the Pacific Electric's branches would run. During his lifetime Henry Huntington amassed a huge fortune in transportation and was able to accumulate many valuable art objects which today have become almost priceless in value. All are invited to visit the gallery. However, since January 1, 1978, the City of San Marino requires that Sunday visitors have advanced registrations. Requests, including the stamped, self-addressed envelope, should be addressed to SUNDAY TICKETS, c/o Huntington Library, 1151 Oxford Road, San Marino, Ca., 91108. There is no charge for parking or admission. For further information you may call (213) 449-3901.

To cover the contents of the gallery, say nothing of the library, would take more space than we have. The grounds alone are worth a whole days visit. These include a well labeled and extensive Desert garden. There are Japanese gardens with a Ikebana House, a Japanese House and a Zen garden. Other gardens are subtropical herb, rose jungle and palm. If you still have the energy you can stroll through

the lovely Shakespeare garden and then look at the beautiful Azaleas and Camelias. With a little luck you can get lost in the Australian or Arboretum fauna, which cover a large area.

The Library, the building to the right of the entrance, houses more than half a million books and five million manuscripts which are in constant use by scholars from all over the world. Nearly two hundred special treasures from the collections are always on view in the Main Exhibition Hall in the front of the library building.

Some of the more famous manuscripts include the Gutenberg Bible, 1450-55, which was the first book printed in Europe from movable type. One of the most beautifully illustrated of all literary manuscripts is the Ellesmere book of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales done in 1410. About sixty unique historical and literary manuscripts cover a period from the year 1060 to the present time. Two famous ones are Franklin's Autobiography and Thoreau's Walden. Also owned by the library are some rare books and the first printings of Shakespeare's plays. One wing of the library building houses part of the Art Collection. These include Renaissance paintings and 18th-century French sculpture, furniture, tapestries and porcelains.

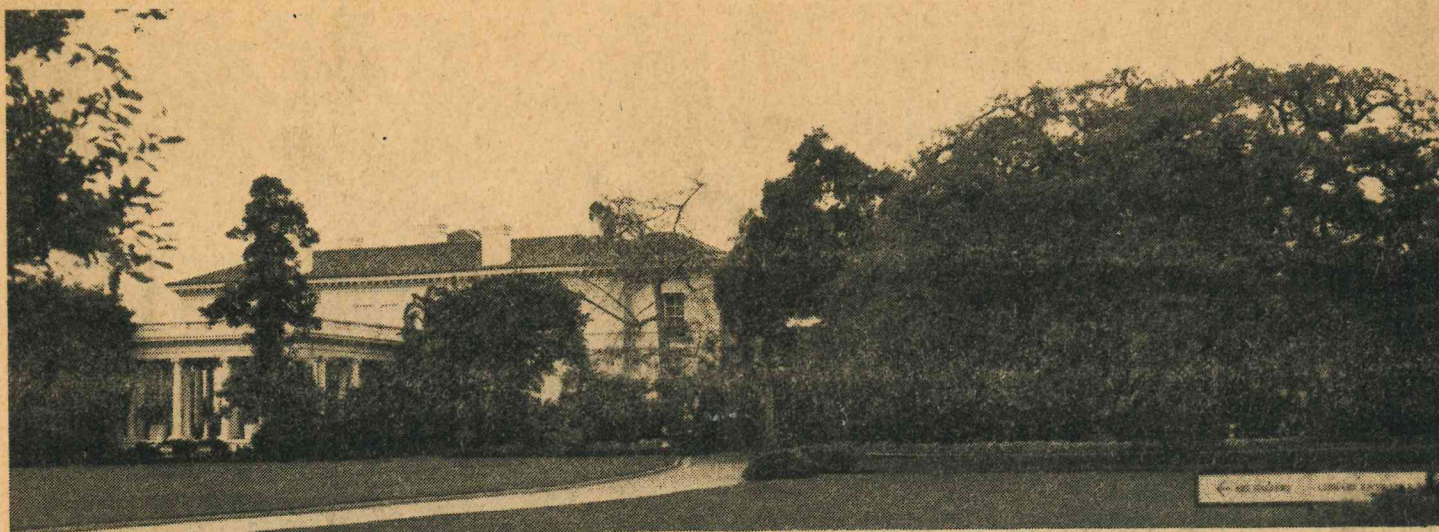
Most of the paintings are housed in the Art Gallery. This very beautiful collection includes such world-famous paintings as the great English draughtsmen, Gainsborough's "Boy," Lawrence's "Pinkie" and Reynolds' "Mrs. Siddons."

The outer facade of the library is a row of non-fluted columns with capitals of the early Greek "Ionic" style. A number of statues from Greek mythology can be found on the grounds. Neptune with his trident guards the entrance and many other beautiful Renaissance bronze statues are on display. Once the student has struggled through two semesters of Art History, he or she will be more impressed by the labor of the artists that dominated many of these brilliant artists' lifetimes and produced the historical record of the lifestyles of the wealthy and courtly people they portrayed.

If the PM Cypress College student plans to follow a career in the fine Arts, a visit to the Huntington is a must. The library also offers "Reader Service" headed up by Virginia Renner. She and her staff will aid your research.

Virginia graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Wisconsin.

BY Wallace Lord



“ART GALLERY”

Photo by W. H. Lord



“LIBRARY”

Photo By W. H. Lord

FAST FOOD MANIA in Perspective

by Craig Micheal Petersen

One who may cruise down the highways may find them everywhere. You may work for one or you may have worked for one. There are those operations accused of littering the country side and destroying our health. One thing is for sure they are big money and all American. Fast Foods are with us and we really don't seem to mind.

*One hamburger
for every foot
of the globe*

The fast food industry made over eight hundred billion hamburgers according to Time magazine. That would be a hamburger for every square foot of the globe. Fast foods made more than \$25 billion dollars in 1978. in system-wide chains there are more than 61,000 stores in the United States and that figure is expected to double in the next five years. If you say that it is just hamburgers and hot dogs you are wrong. There are over 233 different types of outlets with some chains reporting over \$20 gross. Some chains have as many as 61,000 stores. These chains are reporting profits of 3 to 8% net. It is too hard to mark a date for the birth of fast foods because it grew out of the depression of the 30's. Most of them came from the street operation of carts and hot dog stands to what they are today; a multi-million dollar operation, to a multi-billion dollar industry, for which no bottom has been found. We are making reference to McDonald's Corporation of 1955, Heublein Inc. [Kentucky Fried Chicken] of 1952, Pillsbury Company [Burger King] of 1954. If you will make notice of the dates you will see they grew up in your life time.

How might this affect the future or that of the college?



According to the McDonald Corp. traditionally they were found in the suburbs, but today they are found in shopping malls in downtown stores and presently on college campuses. Today a student can earn money and college credit working for the fast foods on campus or off campus. This can be found in Oak Brook, Illinois and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Many colleges and campuses have had great difficulty in turning a profit in the food services. The outside fast foods have moved in not only to turn profit, but to train future managers some day have their own store.

What does fast foods offer us as a community? Besides the numbers and scholarships they offer the community low cost food in an inflationary time. Stated Ray Kroc, McDonald's 70 years

old chairman, "McDonald's remains as one of the few places left where a customer can buy a meal for less than one dollar. The highest profits comes from the soft drinks, fries, and the cheese."

In Orange County we have Carl's Jr. Carl's Jr. is the largest privately owned fast food chain in the United States. Carl's once broke up into different companies such as Heinz Char-Broiler, Whistle Stops and Taco de Carlos, is now united under the banner of C.K.E. is only in one state, California, yet it has over 216 units and is expecting at least fifty more within the next five years. While McDonald and Burger King are punching it out, they will do well to look over their shoulder due to the fact of the growth of not only Carl's but of Wendy's.

Wendy's International, Inc. started in 1969 and grossed over \$425.8 million for 1977 with an estimate \$600 million for 1978. She ranks twelfth in fast food outlet production in the United States second to Carl's in the Los Angeles area fast food review done by the Los Angeles Times and first in expected growth for the coming year in the 43 states she presently covers.

New ideas in fast foods

The coming years are to be the years of testing for the fast food outlets. It will be a year of testing new types of service, new menu items and restaurant concepts. Chock Full O'Nuts plans to launch a fast food concept featuring walk-up counter service which would put them in a self-service catalogue. Little Caesar has plans in developing the thirty second pizza to compete with the fast food thirty second time. The idea which will go into effect this year will be a tray service. The pizza of the more popular size will be premade and slow cooked. The pizza may be set before the customer within thirty seconds.

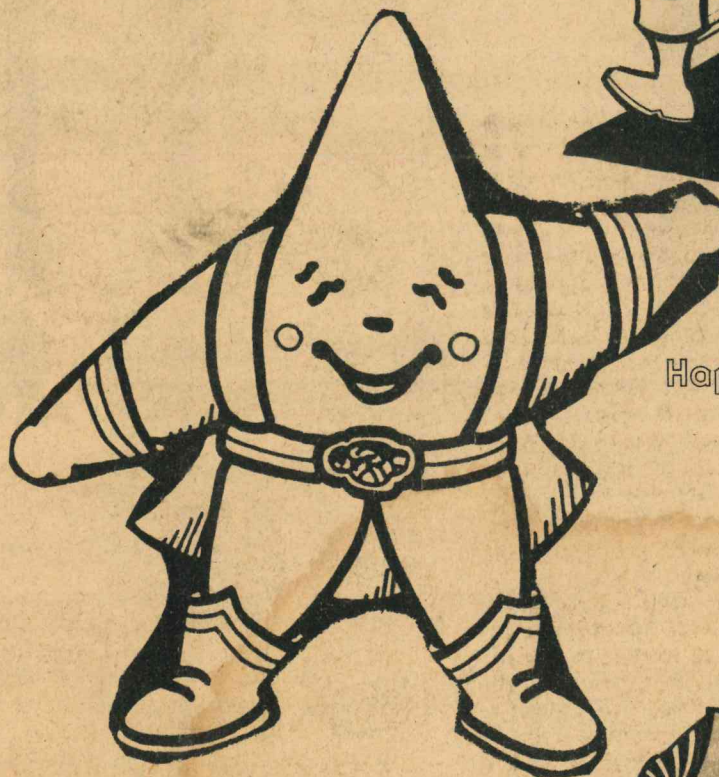
The menus you will find today cater to the concept of soup and salad bars. Carl's Jr. was the first to experiment with this concept in the fast food field. You will also find health foods in fast foods today. Orange Julius International has done well with this concept. No smoking sections have been a new concept, not having anything to do with the Proposition 5 last November to increase table turnover and convenience in service. The chance of faster table service at a no smoking table is

Competition develops the testing of new products

greater than where there is a smoker, due to the fact that the table is easier to clear and less time is spent there. In fast foods, time is money. Computer cash registers are quite common due to the fact that they are faster and more efficient. The computer will also decrease the time in transfers of tickets to the proper station where they are made and where they are going. If you think that fast managers are carrying a stop watch around, you are right. They are extremely worried about table turnover, drive-thru times and the thirty-second mark. The most modern experiment now being tried is the drive-thru control booth. The idea is one of speed. The car drives up to a girl with a walkie-talkie with the other end inside the unit. You place your order, it is then relayed inside the unit

where the order is prepared to your exact order. Then you move up one space and another girl will have you pay for it. You then move to the window where your order is waiting and the total time after you place your order is 25 seconds.

Burger King



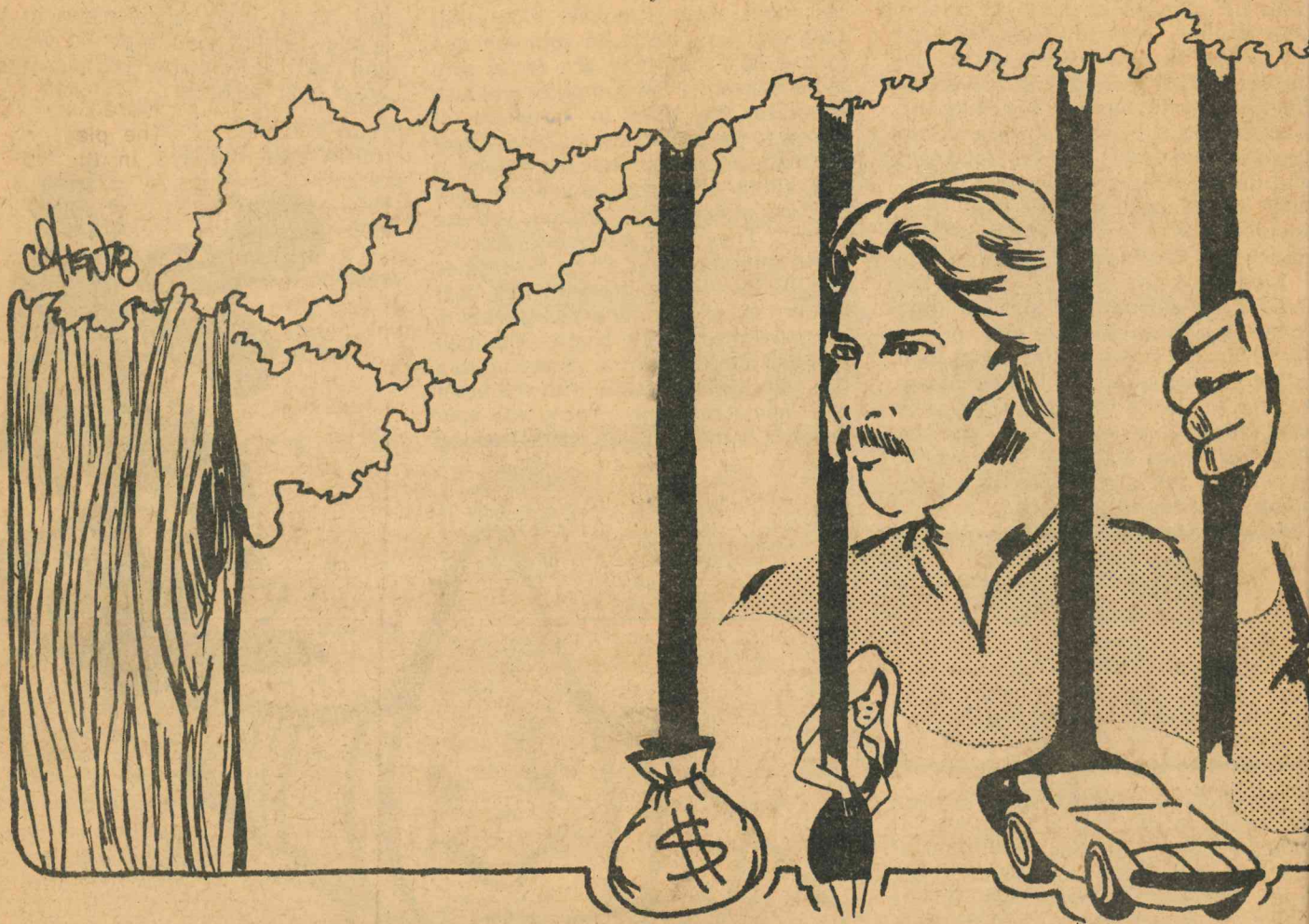
Happy Star



Ronald McDonald

Slaughter of The Nobel Spirits

By Jim Powell



Something very precious is about to be taken from us. Some 7000 of the eternal guardians are scheduled to be killed. I speak of some 7000 trees located in Lakewood, a close neighbor of Cypress, that have stood for decades. The inhabitants of Lakewood, or at least their representatives have decided to fall, to take the life, the very spirit of the land from this area. The trees are said to cost the taxpayer money by cracks in the pavement and costly plumbing problems down in the roots.

Even while this article is being written, plans are being made to clear the land at a rate of 635 trees each year. And while some of you may dispute the fact that trees are living beings, I would refer you to the reknown works of polygraph expert, Cleve Backster. In 1966, Backster attached the electrodes from his machine to a dracaena plant to see if it

would register any reaction. He reasoned the best way to get a response from any rationale living thing is to threaten its well being. With that he thought of burning the plant. Immediately the needle upon his machine began to react violently. Was it possible he wondered, if the plant was somehow sensitive to his thoughts?

Further investigation leads him into years of dedicated study. In his findings he discovered that the plants he monitored were especially sensitive to the termination of any fellow plant in the close proximity. He claims that he became so attune to his plants, that his emotional state adversely effected plant response upon his graphs, regardless of distance.

Some of the Eastern philosophies contend that the universe existis in eternal harmony and balance. Could there be some underlying force that

touches and unites both man and a plant? Backster formed the following hypothesis; that "there exists an as yet undefined primary perception in plant life, that animal life termination could serve as a remotely located stimulus to demonstrate this capability."

Yes the trees do hold the love of the land, anything that holds love must surely develop it. Take them away and the land is barren. But, of course, some of our society are more the spirit of technology rather than nature. This is seen manifesting the world in concrete for our machines, covering the land and our homes with asphalt horizons. We should delight that the plant realm would defy such tortures of the land. Although it probably would be deemed more practicle to build the sidewalk over upon mounds and around the protruding roots to enhance the beauty already present. Look upon the complexity of the tree and know it too



worshiped the changes in life. Look to the feelings the plant world gives us, we are as one upon our home, drawing our very substance from the elements of our earth. We must not allow these aged spirits, whom have grown with such love of life to perish!

Could it be perhaps man is in secret awe of such magnificent beings? Beneath the earth exists a system of life so complex that some of these trees extend their roots for literally miles. The dreaded roots that play havoc on underground pipes, are actually part of an enormous society that spans its awariness for hundreds of miles. Each step you tread on open earth, sounds your presence to our earthly brothers.

A contemporary of Bacster and noted chemist, Marcel Vogel, writes the following; "It is fact: man can and does communicate with plant life. Plants are living objects, sensitive, rooted in space. They may be blind, deaf, and dumb in the human sense, but there is no doubt in my mind that they are extremely sensitive instruments for measuring man's emotions. They radiate energy forces that are beneficial to man. One can feel these forces!" To add further credability to his statements he notes that "the American Indians were keenly aware of these faculties. When in need, they would go into the woods. With their

backs to a pine tree in order to replenish themselves with its' power."

Science today is begrudgingly admitting that plants may have the capability of thought, or at least the ability to interrupt human thoughts. Novosibirsk, of the Soviet Academy of Sciences states that "plants have memory. They are able to gather impression and retain them over long periods." Novosibirsk working with a team of scientists in akademgorodok, wired a plant to a sensitive monitoring device similar, but far more complex, to that of Backster's. The plant was tortured and molested in the most atrocious of manners by a predetermined experimentalist. Another individual was employed to care for the plant's hurt and tenderly saw to its needs. Novosibirsk remarks on the results, "No sooner did the tortue come near the plant than the recorder of the instrument began to go wild. The plant didn't just get nervous: It was afraid, it was horrified. If it could





it would have thrown itself out the window or attacked its torturer. Hardly had the inquisitor left and the good man taken his place near the plant then the geranium was appeased, the impulse died down the recorder traced out smooth-one might almost say tender-lines on the graph." This very day in Lakewood, loving arms reach-out and pay homage to life. Outreached, they share the earth with us and we breath the sweatness of pure air through them. Take them away, savagely slay them and we will

forever lose these gifts of the land. We were meant to live in harmony with these benevolent beings, to taste of their sweet breaths and not the shoots of our machines. Professor Gustav Fechner asks the question in his book, *Nana, or the Soul-Life of Plants* (written in 1848); "Why would universal spirit, sit less firmly in nature than in human beings, and not be as much in command of nature's power as it is of human bodies?" The degree that we ravage the land

will be the equal the degree we ravage ourselves. Even the most practical conservatives will have to admit that we are to progress, we should have something to progress to. What paradise if we are to make it barren and artificial? And when our environment becomes artificial and synthetic do we not become the same? Remember, "Only the trees speak the words of the winds," it is to us to say that they continue their song that we might also listen to the winds that blow through our souls.



Lewis's Court Judges Stand at Tournament Park July 1 1907

The Granddaddy Of Them All

By Jeff Allee

There is no bigger football game, year in and year out, than the Rose Bowl. It is a festival whose audience transcends traditional football fandom. From flowers and floats to field goals and fractures, Rose Bowl football is truly a family event, with something for everyone.

On Jan. 1, 1977, an estimated one million, three hundred ninety thousand spectators lined a five and one half mile parade route to gaze, for two morning hours, at a collection of sixty-one floats, thirty four equestrian units and twenty-two marching bands. Then, early in the afternoon, some one-hundred thousand filled a Pasadena football stadium in the same town to witness a game weighted with all the prestige three quarters of a century could lend it.

All in all, a day, as the New York Times' William Wallace observed, that "has been and remains a promotion, a hustle but one in the most genteel fashion."

Where it
all began

The beginnings were simple, and civil. The very first Rose Bowl game took place in the year 1902 with the Cardinals of Stanford University, the Pac 8 champion, against Big Ten champion the Wolverines of Michi-

This was an East-West affair but after Michigan destroyed Stanford no team from the West was willing to submit to the possibility of such embarrassment again until 1916. Chariot racing seemed more calming.

But once football did dig in at Pasadena on New Year's, it stayed for keeps. The Tournament of Roses Association holiday game became the Rose Bowl, the granddaddy of them all as it is said to be today among all the other bowl games.

The first Tournament of Roses Parade originally began in the year 1890 when all there were was narrow dirt roads along with floats which comprised of old fashion buggy wagons cluttered with many multi colored roses and being pulled by roses. One could say these floats had

cont. on page 20



formerly
**THE ROTO ROOTER GOODTIME
CHRISTMAS BAND**

by Wendy Rochelle Chester

"Roto has the ability to put fun back into popular music."
---VARIETY

"Roto was a delight from start to finish."
---PERFORMANCE Lanny Waggone

"Roto I could have seen five times" "...their music is something incredible."
"I was dazzled..." FREE PRESS Art Fein



Neil Kunen , Bobby James , Buffalo Steve, Wally August

Who's Who in ROTO?

Roto is changing their image. The craziness has been slowly phased out. It's now 1979 and the four member band, Wally August, Buffalo Steve, Bobby James, and the newest member, Neil Kunen are playing rock n' roll and finally heading where they want to go--towards fame.

It began during Christmas time of 1972 when Wally, Bobby, and Steve were all music majors attending UCLA. "Naturally we were bored", Steve laughs, "we were going to school. So, we decided to get together

"We want to make a lot of money and sell a lot of records"

and do something." The "something" turned out to be that one of the former members of the group (there were six of them then) wrote an arrangement of Christmas Carols for their horns and after an hour rehearsal they were playing at the Century City Shopping Center where Steve adds, "They thought we were great - the people

loved us." They were on their way; they had hit on something and the craziness had just begun. However, as Steve points out, "after Christmas was over, we couldn't play Christmas Carols in March."

Finally in the summer of '73 the Roto Rooter Goodtime Christmas Band was formed. How that name was derived

"Being a Street Person was moderately glamorous"

"none of us are too sure", comments Wally. Choosing a name though, had to be comparatively easier then what was to come next - seeking recognition.

"That summer we set out and started playing at the Music Center, downtown. We'd have crowds of four and five hundred people watching us", recalls Steve. "We had to do a show and know we could do it and be ready." Wally joins in, "We were sure we were giving them a better show outside than inside." Steve continues,

"Playing for all these people we got a surprising number of jobs. Being a Street Person was moderately glamorous."

The next step was going on the road. "We've played every state west of the Mississippi and in Canada", states Wally. They've done it all from the Rosebowl Swapmeet in Pasadena to the 1974 Spokane World's Fair. As for being on the road, Wally says, "We learned a lot. We played an awful lot. We learned about music, and performing - and how to fix the bus."

Who is this band and what are they doing in Orange County?

in 1975 they began playing their own music and for a while were joined together with Dr. Demento, the disc jockey of KMET, who plays novelty or perhaps more aptly 'demented' music. "He helped us out a lot in the earlier stages", which, explains Steve, was when their music and style "was similar to Spike Jones." We h

several things that were number one on the show/songs such as Pico and Sepulveda, and The Martian N March I). The association was good for a little while." For both of them since Steve adds, "V" gave him a chance to get his face out from behind the microphone."

That's the past. Today Wally and Steve sit in the apartment of their manager, Shelly Bauer of New Day Entertainment, along with Ed Miller, also with the firm, finishing a burrito dinner. They've discussed the past and move on to today and tomorrow. Most of the changes have been made complete. All the craziness has been eliminated - almost. They're doing what they love now - rock n' roll. A new member, Neil Kunen, has been added to the group; a native of New York and graduate of the Berkely School of Music in Boston.

The name of the band has been shortened to just ROTO "because our name was so long people were always getting the name confused", says Wally. More importantly, especially in show business, they have a past behind them. They've done the "Gong Show" and in September the Jerry Lewis Telethon" where they raised more money from the people in the audience than anyone who performed.

Now they discuss what makes the unique, how they feel about the band, and their hopes for the future.

In discussing their uniqueness one of their most important assets is their instrument versatility. Their manager, Shelly Bauer, says of them "They're expert musicians - they've mastered all the instruments that they play." Those consist of: Wally - keyboard, trombone, guitar, music writer; Bobby - drums, trombones; Steve - guitar, sax, keyboard; and Neil - guitar. All do vocals

Along with this is a tremendous positiveness and love for what they do, which is immediately conveyed to any audience they play before. "We stay excited and try to make it as exciting as we can" Steve states. "If we're bored it's hard for you to have a good time. People don't want to see some one who is insecure of themselves or who is timid." Wally goes on, "I know when we go out and play we're going to deliver a professional show. We lean on each other entirely. I don't have to have my attention on is Steve going to play this part; that's alot of trust." Steve agrees, "going out there and knowing you have three or four other guys makes it solid."

"When looking back what advice do you give to college students with dreams of stardom? "The key word is

Dedication and stick with it", says Wally. "What can you tell a writer about writing? Write. Keep studying it (music) and improving it. Talk to people." Steve continues, "Don't be afraid to ask for help. Most guys who are musicians are willing to talk to people."

As for their own future, they have plans for a second album to be released in April (their first "Roto Rooter Good Time Christmas Band was released on the Vanguard label). Concert appearances at colleges will also be included in their agenda.

"Nobody outdraws Roto at schools where they perform," claims Bauer.

"We want to make alot of money and sell alot of records," Steve starts. "To become 'major stars'," Wally finishes.

Their dreams may just about be answered if a recent concert appearance at Cal State Fullerton can be a prediction. They broke the records for audience attendance there - except for one - that of Governor Jerry Brown. And of course if they have anything to do with it, that will be next.



Photo courtesy New Day Entertainment

APPEARING SOON

January 12 & 13

ICE HOUSE

January 15

RELIC HOUSE

January 16

ORANGE COAST COLLEGE



Photo courtesy New Day Entertainment

“We learned about music, and performing -
and how to fix the bus.”

From a little rose a parade grows

good horsepower.

In those days of the Tournament of Roses Parade was nothing more than an experimental attraction which soon became traditional. There was no such thing as an entrance fee as a matter of fact people were encouraged to try and put together a float and participate so that the currently traditional Tournament of Roses Parade could get off the ground. It was a few years before this event could attract any crowds at all in those days.

A person can look back on this history and just think, "wow how the complexity of this event has grown so through its eighty eight year history. Many spectators pack the city of Pasadena just to see this event. The Tournament of Roses Parade has become so vast an grown in the best interests of the public that the television networks and the broadcast media have been televising it coast to coast in color since Jan. 1, 1954.

Once just a taken for granted experiment to one of the most traditional and popular events in our history today.

Both the Orange and Sugar bowls began in 1935. Miami's game was initially labled "Orange Blossom". The Sun Bowl was in 1936, the Cotton Bowl followed along in 1937 and the Tangerine Bowl in 1947. Then came the Gator Bowl (1946), Astro-Bluebonnet Bowl (1959), Liberty Bowl (1959), Peach Bowl (1969), and the Fiesta Bowl (1972).



But first was the Rose Bowl

Harlan "Dusty" Hall was writing for the Pasadena Star-News when he was sort of loaned to the Tournament of Roses Association to assist with flacery for the 1922 game. He decided the name "Rose Bowl" because the shape of the new 57,000-seat stadium in Pasadena would be similar to the Yale Bowl.

The stadium, first used in the 1923 game, was built for only \$272,198.26 and financed by selling seat subscriptions. The first game in the new stadium began nearly one hour late. Not because of dedication ceremonies but due to the tardiness of the Penn State team-caught in a traffic jam. The Nittany Lions should have stayed in traffic; USC beat them, 14-3.

Researchers of the Citizens Savings Athletic Foundation reported in 1977 that more college national champions had up to the time had played in the Rose Bowl than in all the other major bowls combined. The Pasadena total:twenty. The others:fifteen, including Pitt at the Sugar in '77.

The Rose's national champions were Michigan in 1902; Harvard, 1920; California, 1921; Notre Dame, 1925; Alabama, 1926; Alabama and Stanford, 1927; Georgia Tech, 1929; USC, 1931 and '33; California, 1938; Stanford, 1941; Michigan, 1949; Ohio State, 1955; Washington 1961; USC, 1963; Michigan State, 1966; USC, 1968; Ohio State, 1969; and once again the great USC in 1973 under John McKay.





Rose
Parade

Of 1907



HISTORICAL MONOTHEISMS

HAVE FAITH, PUT YOUR TRUST IN "GOD".....

by Wallace Lord

PLACE?

OR

SHOW?

WIN!



Man's ability to organize and control is practiced in the religious faiths of the world from early times. Their basic concepts and proven durability has caused them to become religious institutions for a variety of cultures and civilizations throughout the world. Just as man evolved into a thinking creature, depicting his habitat on caves, so did his religious concepts evolve. How did man first conceive of a deity governing his world in his private meditation?

IN THE BEGINNING

The basic love for one's well being and enjoyment of life must have much to do with man's desire to live on forever! In those moments of quiet solitude, when one has time to reflect and study his or her own greatest wish, one may well put "eternal life" as man's greatest hope. Where better than in the religious concepts of man's mind can this hope be fulfilled? Man has made covenants with "GOD" in exchange for his continued prosperity and physical well being. In return for this allegiance, he has been promised an eternity of peaceful bliss in the hereafter. Where did it all start? While conceptual philosophy of these various faiths, commonly associated with relative civilizations, may be impossible to accept if trained in a rigid religious dogma, it must exist. Does it exist (religion) to manipulate the populace to do "without" and "appease" the masses, or is it inbred into thousands of generations of religious beliefs and an instinctive "fear of death" which everyone must someday face?

If the eternal life existed after death in the spirit world, the Pharaohs of Egypt spent lifetimes building monuments to glorify their existence in their world, while firmly believing they were "Given life forever." Reference: Queen Nofretari, where it was written on her temple wall at Abu Simbel. To quote Alice J. Hall, "The ancient Egyptians sought eternal life above all else. If they could but placate the hundreds of deities who regulated every event; if they could save prized possessions for perpetual use; if they could preserve their bodies as permanent shelters for their souls; then surely, they could live forever, free from illness and harm, continuing the colorful existence they enjoyed along the fertile banks of the Nile."

If one of the true origins of man's most learned civilization is the Egyptians, then perhaps it is their greatest religious legacy man perpetuates by both oral and written transmittal and unique variations throughout religious history in Asian civilization! I say "perhaps" because I am only able to conjecture. Great thinkers may well say it better and each religion seems to have an individual who stands out and often has the new concept which sways all previous religious thought in a new direction. Yet, to me at least, the underlying theme always seems to be a life in the hereafter, somehow, similar to all the best of the earthly life of man's existence.

The process of spreading a new religious concept had to be the profound belief of the originator and the willingness of his followers to promote (selflessly) his ideas where ever they went. Almost as today's politician promotes his party concepts to attain office, his words are designed to gain the support of the populace. The first belief of moral reformers professed a belief in the universality of truth and claimed a message valid for all mankind. They were centered about God and the salvation of mankind. Due to the Egyptians, a monotheism evolved, yet allowed the deities to also exist. One Pharaoh, Akhenaton, conceived of the one God concept during his reign. Because of him, according to Gardner's "Art Through the Ages" and I quote, "Egypt has left us the ingredients, as it were, of the later monotheisms so influential in the world."

The suffering of mankind from disease and war often could only end in death! Only God could intervene or have a divine purpose for man. By 500 B.C., Goutama Sakyamani, a moral reformer, became the historical Buddha and manifested the "Cosmic Buddha." Much like Jesus Christ became God Incarnate to the early devoted Christians.

The Jews still await their Messiah, rather than accepting Christ as a fulfiller of their prophecies. To them, Christ remains only a lesser prophet. The Buddhists advocate a state of desirelessness to attain communion with the "Godhead." Nor in another part of the world could the Islamic monotheism accept Muhammed as divine. Oft as not a political crisis allowed the influx of the new faith to become established, even though quite foreign. The Islamic religion spread to West Asia. Hinduism spread northward into the older centers of India, while Mahayana Buddhism spread Eastward into China.

AD MORTEM FIDELIS

To the Hare Krishna, man's soul transmigrates in this material world from one body to another. A German philosopher, A Schopenhauer (1788-1860) thought that 'Nirvana' (freedom from all suffering) means becoming desireless. Simply putting an end to our will. "Death simply means a suspension of the will for a few months. If you fail to train your willing process properly you have to suffer, life after life, but if trained properly (to serve Krishna's supreme will) you will go to their supreme planet immediately after death." There always seems to be a better place in the hereafter! Thus, in these religious institutions, human life with its earthly misery could be viewed as but an interlude, and the promises of immortality for the righteous were made in terms easily understandable to all.

IN DEO SOLO CONFIDO!

In West Asia in the 6th century A.D. Muhammad fled from Mecca to Medina. He died in 632 A.D. The Islamic world order was established by his successors, the Caliphs, who purportedly possess a unique kind of charisma. Islam as a religious system is primarily associated with the Arabian peninsula. To become a universal religion, a faith had to be developed which meant unquestioning obedience to the will of God. One either believed or did not. Obedience bought the reward of a future life and an eternal life beyond the grave! Salvation came only if God's will was obeyed. The Quran, their sacred text, and through the Words of His Prophet, God's will became known. Thus, the Law of Islam (Sharia) together with the Quran and Hadith, determine the religious life style of the Muslims.

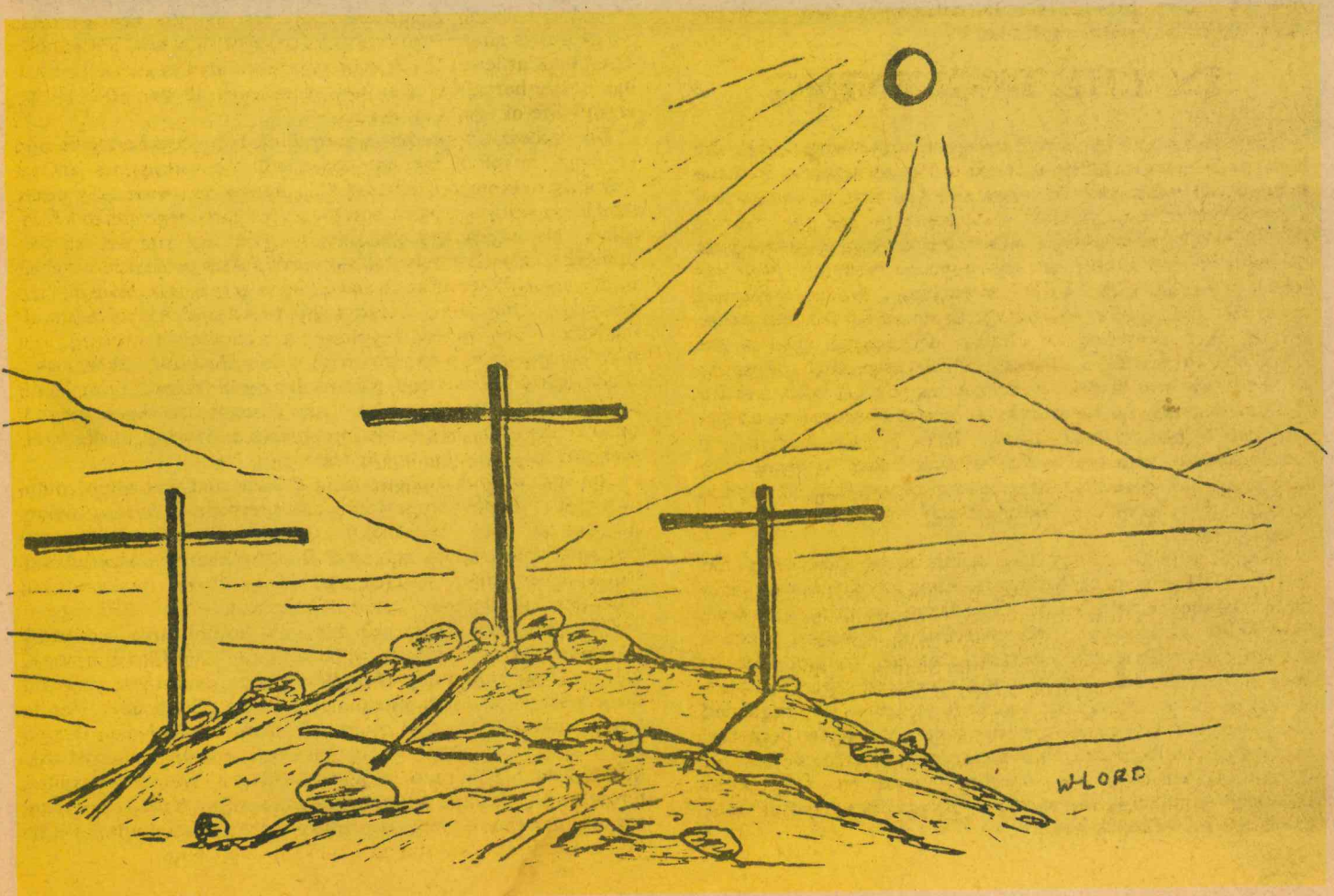
"If Mahayana Buddhism was the most important vehicle for the diffusion of an alien culture in China, other forms of influence were apparent and also had enduring effect. The Iranian culture centers of the Tarim basin mediated the diffusion of Indian music and dance." The "dance" or theater performances in various Asian cultures play a part in the moral teaching that "Good" will prevail over "Evil." Often handed down for generations, each story is well known and understood for each play or dance performed. The interplay between the theater and religious pageant festivals, therefore, may also be considered as a means of the reinforcement of the moral codes of religious institutions.

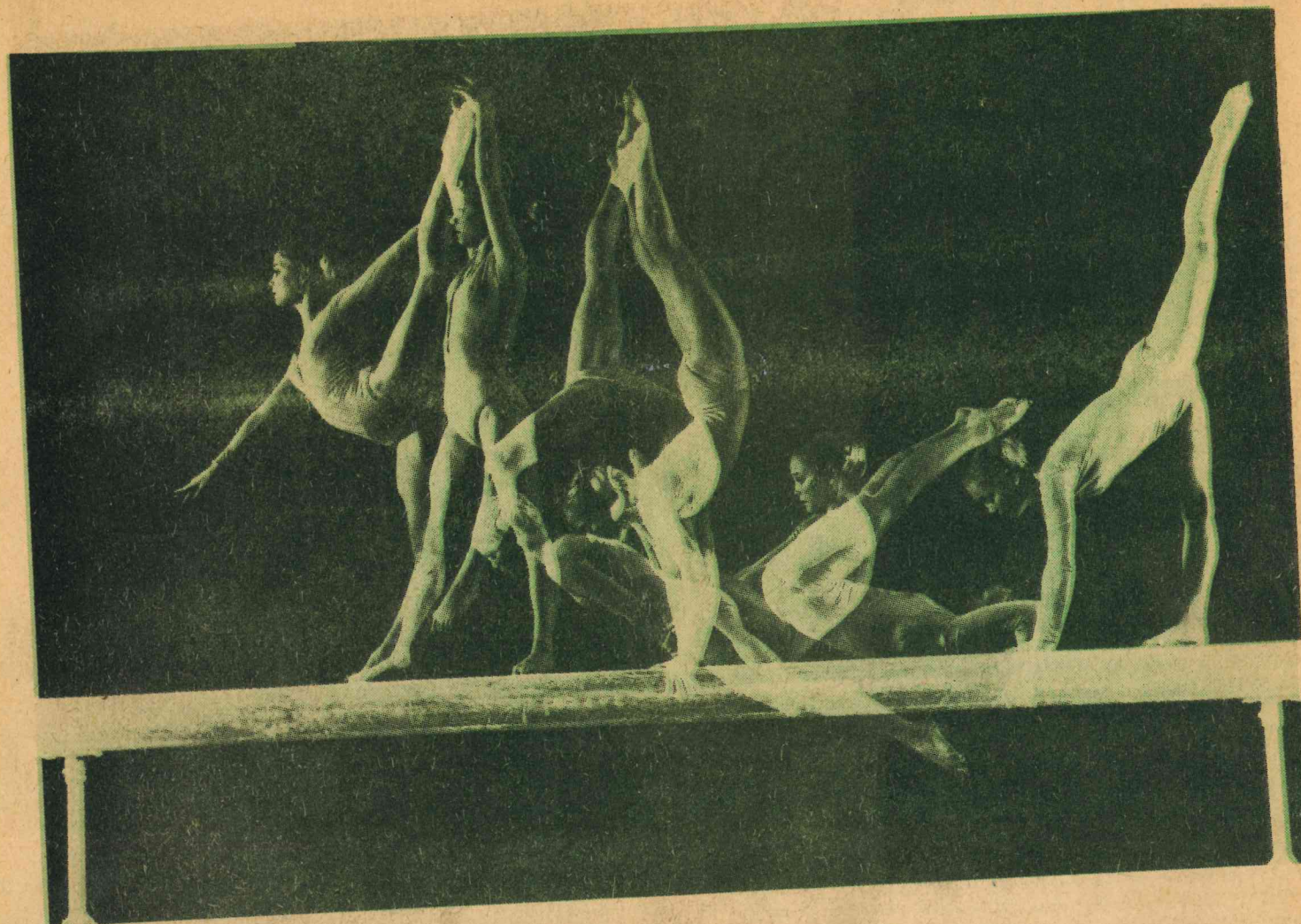
Moses brought the Jewish nation the Ten Commandments. Today in our society there is purported to exist over three million civil laws to enforce them! To the devoted apostles at the last supper, Christ brought one more commandment. (John 13:34.) "I give unto ye yet another commandment, that ye love one another." The next day, on trial, Christ told his captors, "My kingdom is not of this world" (John 18:36). So the Roman soldiers, under orders from Herod, sent him to the next! In so doing, they started on of the great religious institutions of the world. One of the most powerful statements of the Christian New Testament echoes all the other faiths, "For God so loved the world that he gave his only Son, that whoever believes in him should not perish but have eternal life" (John 3:16).

(FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH,

IN GOD ALONE I TRUST)

IN THE BEGINNING WAS THE WORD AND THE WORD WAS GOD!





Cathy Rigby Mason

A Woman For All Seasons

by Tess Nuccio

Many major sports increase in popularity because of people who are both enthusiastic and deeply dedicated to that sport. Cathy Rigby Mason is one of those people. Her dedication and love of gymnastics is shared with the entire world, and through that sharing has helped make it one of the most popular sports in America today.

Cathy Rigby was born on December 12, 1952 in the nearby community of Long Beach, California. Recognizing her lively spirit at an early age, her parents enrolled Cathy in a recreational program in Lakewood, California at the age of 10. Shortly after participating in the Lakewood program, Cathy joined a newly formed organization known as SCATS (Southern California Acro Team). With the

SCATS, Cathy totally dedicated herself to gymnastics. It was for that team that she competed during her entire gymnastics career.

Neither her size (4'11") nor her age inhibited Cathy. She lacked the usual fear of falling, a quality which could not be taught. Cathy practiced at least four hours a day during the first years, and after 1967 the practice sessions began to increase.

In 1968, when Cathy was 15 years age, she came 2nd in the AAU Junior National Championships and in an international meet for juniors in Mexico, Cathy won the coveted gold medal for her brilliant All Around performance. Later that year she became a member of the Olympics Team. As the youngest member, competing against

the strength and experience of women from Czechoslovakia, Russia, and East Germany, she finished 15th overall. It was Cathy's fierce competitive spirit and outstanding abilities, blended with subtle charm, that gained her popularity. She symbolized the American dream of success in the Olympics and became an inspiration to all who saw her.

Cathy made history in 1970 when she won a Silver Medal on the Balance Beam in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. This was the first medal ever won by an American gymnast in international world competition. In the 1972 Olympics, Cathy placed 10th, which was the highest any American gymnast has ever placed in the Olympics.

With no regrets, Cathy retired from

When she retired Cathy had 8 gold medals.

competitive gymnastics after the 1972 Olympic Games. She felt she had done everything she could do in competition. She had won 12 medals in international competition, and of those 12 medals, 8 of them were Gold, indicating first place. At the time of her retirement, she was ranked 5th in the world in women's gymnastics.

In January 1973, Cathy married Tommy Mason. Tommy is a 12-year veteran of the NFL, a former player for the Minnesota Vikings, the Los Angeles Rams, and the Washington Redskins. In 1975, Cathy and Tom multiplied their blessings when Thomas Buckley Mason was born. Buck, as Cathy and Tom prefer to call their son, is a lively and charming little three year old, and often shares the active lives of his famous parents in many of their activities.

Even though Cathy no longer participates in competitive gymnastics, her background and training in public exhibition has been a tremendous asset to her. Adding to her credits is a new career of professional actress and TV personality. Cathy made her television debut on the popular program "Police Woman." Since then, she has made numerous appearances on television, both on variety programs as a featured performer and on game shows. Cathy's gymnastic abilities came into sharp focus on the television special "The Great Walendzas," the story of the famous circus family. While on tour with the stage production of Peter Pan, her talented and lively performances endeared her to the hearts of millions.

Much of Cathy's time is now devoted to travelling the globe for ABC-TV sports as a commentator for gymnastic oriented events. In the 1976 Olympics in Montreal, Cathy was once more a participant, sharing gymnastics with the viewers as an announcer rather than as a competitor. It is a career that blends the best of two worlds into one.

Now she can help youngsters





With a deep affinity to the sport of gymnastics, one of Cathy's dreams has come true. She has always wanted to share the world of gymnastics with young children and to help them achieve the basic skills and techniques of the sport. In the spring of 1977, the Cathy Rigby Gymnastics Academy opened its doors in Mission Viejo, California. The instruction program outlined by Cathy offers the best training available for all girls ages five and up, with a mini-gym for ages two months through five years. The Academy is keyed to a good all-around program of exercise, gymnastic skills, with an emphasis on developing such qualities as discipline, organization, good sportsmanship, self-confidence, poise, and positive attitude. Plans are

under way to open several more academies in the Los Angeles area. Cathy feels very strongly about the quality of training at her Academy. "I want a good program with good instruction. It is important that you realize that each person does not have to finish in first place to be a winner. The key to winning is to try." She also reflects with fondness her many years as a competitive gymnast, and all the good times she had with her teammates. She hopes to share this with all the youngsters at the Academy.

The Academy has a twenty member competitive team called the Rigbees. They have had an incredible first season with top trophies in every meet. The Rigbees have qualified for the State Championship.

At a recent visit to the Academy, it was a delight to note how both the children and their parents displayed open affection for the Olympian. Cathy, Tom, and Buck were on hand to officiate during the quarterly Award Presentation ceremony. Cathy's warm personality pervaded the Academy's sparkling red, white, and blue interior. Cathy makes all of the "Medal" awards personally every three months much to the delight of all the students.

In an interview with Cathy after the presentation, Cathy was asked how important she felt gymnastics were to good physical fitness and overall development. She replied, "A good gymnastics background can prepare you for any sport, not just gymnastics. It builds flexibility, strength, and endurance." Cathy also added, "No matter at what age, or whatever sport is involved, I believe in warm-ups. They are very important. Before the meets, my teammates and I spent about 1 or 2 hours doing warm-ups. One should not begin an active sport without at least a 30-minute warm-up period. This allows the body to loosen up and perform better."

**"Goals are very
important to me."**



Cathy and her family



Discussing Cathy's current activities and future plans, Cathy said, "Goals are very important to me. I also like to try different things. I'm even doing a little singing. It's a lot of fun." Cathy's abilities are self-evident with her current professional career and with her affiliation with ABC-TV. "I really love working for ABC," says Cathy. "I enjoy travelling and being able to share it with Tommy. During my competitive years, I really didn't get to see as much of other countries as I wanted to. Most of my time was spent in practice preparing for the meets."

Cathy's time was certainly well spent. It was a time of devotion to her spirit, dedication, and love to the sport of gymnastics. For Cathy, and for hundreds of other aspiring young athletes, training to be a champion is an all-consuming occupation. But for the long years of hard work, the well-learned lessons of a positive attitude and good sportsmanship, there can be no failure. Rainbows are shining brightly towards new horizons for Cathy Rigby Mason, and her new career promises to reap continued golden rewards.

The Crucible:

A Great American

Tragedy

by

Gary Eisenreich



Arlene Killian and Jeff Brown rehearse their scene. Photo by Jack Wilhite

"The Crucible," Arthur Miller's classic drama will debut Jan. 12 in the Cypress College theater workshop. The play concerns the Salem witch trials of the late 17th century.

The play was picked last year, because of a seasonal subscription that is sold. The play was selected by Kaleta Brown, theater arts chairperson and director of the production.

"It makes a statement about society in general, that I think people really need to think about," said Brown.

Although the setting of the play is in the 17th century, the play is a contemporary issue. Brown reflected about the importance of the play and how it relates to society today.

"We, as human beings have a tendency to react emotionally to a situation first, by over reacting. I personally feel that's why we have so many international problems and why on a simple level neighbor can't get along with neighbor even. That's what this play is really about, if we would just use a little more common sense in our approach to life we would be a little better off."

The play also offers the opportunity for the students to get involved. Their are 22 cast members and according to Brown, "their are alot of big roles."

Not only do the actors have the assignment of memorizing their lines, they have the task of building sets, and lighting, set, and costume design.

"I think it's so important for students to be trained in all areas of theater," said Brown.

Certain lab classes also get involved, such as the scenery class. The cast is a mixture of evening and day students, making the hours long (9am to 11pm).

Crucible Background

parts are open to anyone in the college. Four auditions held for the Crucible, in the selection of characters. Brown doesn't ve in the use of stand ins so pressure of losing a role in the Crucible isn't possible and some pressure to perform is relieved. The crews who work behind the scenes play just as prominent a part in the production as do the actors.

Karen Hoffman, who is in charge of publicity and promotion has played an important part in the production of the play by helping in other areas. "She volunteers her spare hours to hammer, and do technical work, she has been," said Brown. "is an example of the departments philosophy to work with the students. Playing the part of Elizabeth Proctor, Arlene Killian who said this in reference to the play: 'I'm excited about doing the show, it's a play I've wanted to do for a long time.'" Arlene appeared in two other productions on campus, "Oklahoma" and "Apple Pie."

The people of Salem in 1692 were not quite the dedicated folk that arrived on the Mayflower. A vast differentiation had taken place, and in their own time a revolution had unseated the royal government and substituted a junta which was at this moment in power. The times must

have been out of joint, and to the common folk must have seemed as insoluble and complicated as ours do today. It is not hard to see how easily many could have been led to believe that the time of confusion had been brought upon them by deep and darkening forces. No hint of such

CREW SUPERVISORS

Box Office	Karon Hoffman
Costumes	Diana Polsky
Lights	Bob Wilson
Make-up	Diana Polsky
Paint	Kaleta Brown/Bob Wilson
Promotion/House	Karon Hoffman
Props	Robert Wilson
Set	Julio Azevedo
Sound	Robert Wilson

People should get

tickets early."

—Kaleta Brown

"Coming from Massachusetts I grew up hearing stories about the witch trials so doing the play is kind of re-enacting (history) those stories. Brown likes to give the actors the freedom of putting their own interpretation into their characters. "She shows you to work on your own character but she is always there to give you help if you need it," said Killian.

Being in the theater workshop adds to the intimacy and gives a more emotional atmosphere. The theater is adjacent to the larger campus theater. Seating in the three sided theater is approximately 100.

"People should get the tickets early because of the smaller house. We have had people two weeks calling and asking when they can buy their tickets. I think the show is going to sell out fast," offered Brown.

The play will run, Jan. 12,13,17,18, 19, and 20 at 8 pm.

Tickets go on sale in the campus box office Jan. 2nd and can be purchased every day there after at the box office from 11-1 pm and 5-7 pm.

Prices are \$2 for general, \$1.50 for students and \$1 with Cypress ASB card. Information may be obtained by calling 821-6320.

CRUCIBLE CAST IN ORDER OF APPEARANCE:

Reverend Parris	Ken Braden
Betty Parris	Heidi Zion
Tituba	Tori Colomac
Abigail Williams	Anita Siriani
Susanna Walcott	Eileen Wheeler
Mrs. Ann Putnam	Sue Bock
Thomas Putnam	Kurt Carlson
Mercy Lewis	Merri Gerrish
Mary Warren	Darla Secrist
John Proctor	Jeff Brown
Rebecca Nurse	Susan Crump
Giles Corey	Scott Yeagle
Reverend John Hale	Tim DeWeese
Elizabeth Proctor	Arlene Killian
Francis Nurse	Fred DePonte
Ezekiel Cheever	Scott Tidrick
John Willard	Peter Marten
Judge Hathorne	Jim Taulli
Deputy Governor Danforth	Fredrick Crisafulli
Sarah Good	Claire Louise
Hopkins	Philip Dube
Martha	Ris Galaviz

speculation appears on the court record, but social disorder in any age breeds such mystical suspicions, and when, as in Salem, wonders are brought forth from below the social surface, it is too much to expect people to hold back very long from laying on the victims with all the force of their frustrations.

The Salem tragedy developed from a paradox. Simply, it was this: for good purposes, the people of Salem developed a theocracy, a combination of state and religious power, whose function was to keep the community together and prevent disunity. But all organization is and must be grounded on the idea of exclusion and prohibition. Evidently the time came in

The witch trials began as a child's game.

New England when the repressions of order were heavier than seemed warranted by the dangers against which the order was organized. The witch-hunt was a perverse manifestation of the panic which set in among all classes when the balance began to turn toward greater individual freedom.

The witch-hunt was a long overdue opportunity for everyone so inclined to express publicly his guilt and sins, under the cover of accusations against the victims. Long-held hatreds of neighbors could now be openly expressed, and vengeance taken. Land lust which had been expressed before by constant bickering over boundaries and deeds, could now be elevated to the arena of morality, one could cry "witch" against one's neighbor and feel perfectly justified in the bargain. Old scores could be settled on a plane of heavenly combat Lucifer and the Lord, suspicions and the envy of the miserable toward the content could and did burst out in general revenge.

The witchcraft trials at Salem began from a child's game. Having been raised in a strict Puritan area where it was forbidden to dance, having fun and singing was allowed only in church meeting. There was very little that could be done for fun. For young girls on the verge of adolescence there were so many restrictions that they sought out a secret sport, something exciting and forbidden.

This was conjuring, and the girls were led in this by Tituba, a slave in the household of Rev. Parris. She led the girls in singing and dancing in the woods, among these girls were Parris



CLAIRE LOUISE, Peter Marten, Tori Colomac rehearse their scene. The crucible has two acts and five different scenes.
Photo by Jack Wilhite

daughter Betty, age nine and his neice Abigail Williams, age eleven.

When they were discovered some of them took ill from fright and when they were questioned, finally admitted to conjuring and denounced Tituba for her part in it. When the girls were pressed they accused people of bewitching them. At first it was Sarah Good, who often went begging from door to door and Sarah Osburne, who had lived with a man for a few years before marrying him and who had shocked the community and won their disfavor.

From this child's game, came the trials with the girls becoming more and more wrapped up in what they were doing. Now for the first time they could scream and run around, do anything they wanted and explain it by saying that a witch sent her spirit out and made her do it. They became the center of attention.

Into this came John Proctor whose wife had been accused. When he went to the court to try and save her he found himself accused after trying to convince the judges that the girls were lying. Others with him were also condemned.

Those witches condemned were sentenced to death, by hanging. In all nineteen "witches" were hung. Others who had been accused confessed to the crime of witchcraft and were sentenced to jail terms. John Proctor was one of those hung, his wife Elizabeth, had her life spared because she was pregnant, but after the child

was born a death warrant was signed for her. Before it could be carried out, the community regained its senses and she was later released with others that were in jail.

When a person was accused of witchcraft, he was taken off to the jail. After his trial if he were condemned he would forfeit all of his property and this would be sold at auction to the highest bidder. Many of the people accused were accused because they had desirable parcels of land, and often the girl or girls calling them out were the daughters of men who wanted that land and had the money to buy it.

Others who were called out were called because of petty grievances and personal jealousies and as a means of getting even with someone for some slight or wrong.

All of the characters in the play actually lived and the drama chronicles their lives and struggles. Some poetic license has been taken, as with the ages of the girls and the affair between John Proctor and Abigail Williams.

Other than that the characters live out their real life and death. John Proctor was condemned and hung after trying to save his wife, Elizabeth Proctor was saved because she was pregnant, and Giles Corey was pressed to death, as examples.

By the early part of 1693 the witch fever had died. The play is close to being the actual story of the Salem witch trials.



PS.

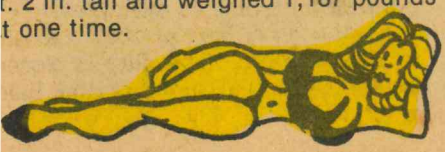
by Bessie Ford

CLIP AND CHEAT

like most people who buy travelers checks, Joseph Ward didn't get his at bank. The 42-year old man of Yakima Washington cut pictures of 10 worth of First City Bank travelers checks out of ads on the back cover of National Geographic and scraped some of the print on the reverse side. Until he was caught this Fall, Ward had no trouble convincing merchants that he was Robert B. Locke- the name fictitious name on the checks. Says Yakima police detective Bill Nance, When people questioned him about the fact that the paper didn't feel right, he'd just keep talking until they gave him his money. Playboy--

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

a recent poll twice as many people are afraid of speaking in public as they were of dying.
President John F. Kennedy smoked marijuana in the White House.
King Henry VIII's second wife, Anne Boleyn had three breasts- and wore long sleeves to hide her six fingers.
George VIII died while committing adultery.
Valium is the top selling prescription drug in America.
Napoleon Bonaparte died while walking his dog in central park- he tripped over the leash.
The original name for Los Angeles was El Pueblo de Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles.
Angel Falls is the highest uninterrupted waterfall, located in Venezuela it falls over 3000 feet.
Howard Cosell was a lawyer at one time.
John Lang alias Michael Walker was 6 ft. 2 in. tall and weighed 1,187 pounds at one time.



WHAT A DAD!

An 81 year old man, chained to a bathroom radiator for a week, beaten, and robbed of some \$2,300, has refused to press charges against his 19-year old daughter and her male friend who were accused of the crime. He explained, "With women, you have to overlook some things." Playboy--

WHAT BIT YOU?

Dr. Robert Olso of the public health service has recently studied and found out the nine bitingest dogs, he also found that the time of the year in which you will most likely be bitten will be the middle of June, and the dogs most likely to do it, ranked in order of their biting averages are:

- 1. German police dog
2. Chow
3. Poodle
4. Italian bulldog
5. Fox terrier
6. Crossed Chow
7. Airedale terrier
8. Pekingese
9. Crossed German police dog
The book of facts--

BITS AND PIECES FROM HERE....

A MILLION FOR YOUR BODY

Larry Flint, editor and publisher of Hustler magazine has selected 10 famous American women he'd like to feature as nudes in his periodical. He offered each of these women ONE MILLION DOLLARS to pose "nude in Hustler magazine...in the manner as other Hustler models." His list of million dollar nudes include:

- 1. Patty Hearst
2. Raquel Welch

- 3. Caroline Kennedy
4. Julie Nixon Eisenhower
5. Susan Ford
6. Sally Struthers
7. Mary Tyler Moore
8. Gloria Steinem
9. Barbara Walters
10. Cher

....AND THERE

THE HOT ONES

ANNY/SAM/MAC editors recently selected the ten hottest magazines of the year. They considered three factors: gains in total advertising dollar volume; percentage gains in dollar volume; and percentage gains in advertising pages. In addition, they limited the possibilities to magazines which are truly national in scope and at least four years old. So here are the Hot ones:

- 1. Bon Appetit
2. People
3. Time
4. Architectural Design
5. Newsweek
6. Vogue
7. Family Circle
8. Business Week
9. Readers Digest
10. Sports Illustrated

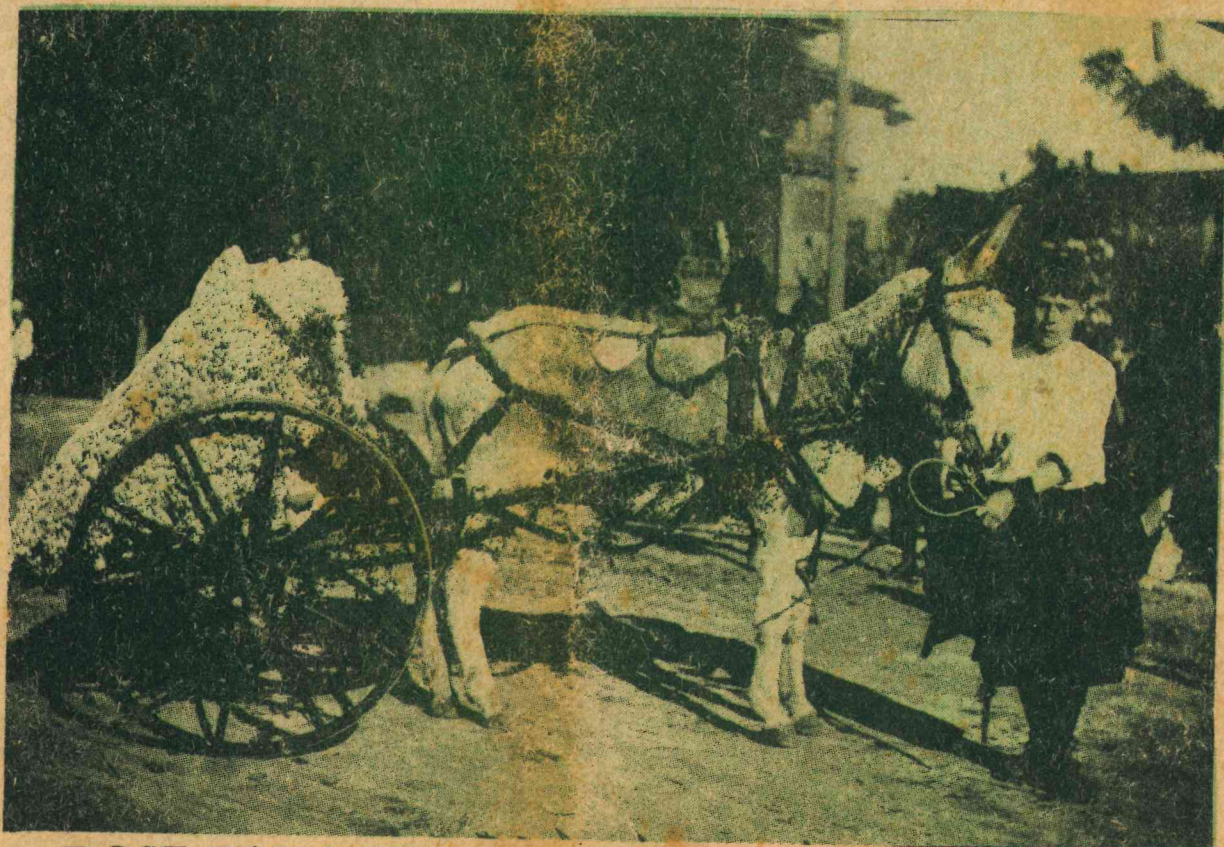
THE LAST WORD

A 22-year old woman told police that she narrowly avoided being raped by throwing up on her attacker. She said she been dragged into a van, which one man drove while another began removing her clothes at knife point until she vomited on her assailant. At that the man became angry and she was taken back to her car and released, unharmed. Playboy--



Who is this band and what are they doing in Orange County?

See Page 16



ROSE PARADE OF 1907

Page 15